UNITED
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General Assembly

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GENERAL

A/45/232
13 September 1990
ENGLISH
ORIGINAL: ENGLISH/FRENCH

Forty-fifth session

REQUEST FOR THE INCLUSION OF AN ADDITIONAL ITEM IN THE AGENDA OF THE FORTY-FIFTH SESSION

CRITICAL ECONOMIC SITUATION IN AFRICA:

(a) UNITED NATIONS PROGRAMME OF ACTION FOR AFRICAN ECONOMIC RECOVERY AND DEVELOPMENT 1986-1990;

(b) REPORT OF THE SECRETARY-GENERAL'S EXPERT GROUP ON AFRICAN COMMODITY PROBLEMS;

(c) AFRICAN CHARTER FOR POPULAR PARTICIPATION IN DEVELOPMENT AND TRANSFORMATION

Letter dated 29 August 1990 from the Permanent Representative of the Niger to the United Nations addressed to the Secretary-General

At the request of the Group of African States and as Chairman of the Group, I should be grateful if you would have an item entitled "Critical economic situation in Africa" placed on the agenda of the forty-fifth session of the General Assembly together with the following three sub-items:

(a) United Nations Programme of Action for African Economic Recovery and Development 1986-1990;

(b) Report of the United Nations Secretary-General's Expert Group on African Commodity Problems;

(c) African Charter for Popular Participation in Development and Transformation.

This request is being made in light of the various relevant resolutions of the General Assembly (43/27, 44/218 and 44/411) and of the Organization of African Unity (CM/Res.1285 (LII), CM/Res.1286 (LII) and CM/Res.1287 (LII)) concerning the aforesaid three sub-items. The African Group would like all these issues to be discussed by the General Assembly in plenary meeting as was done in the case of the mid-term review and appraisal of the United Nations Programme of Action for African Economic Recovery and Development.

In accordance with rule 20 of the rules of procedure of the Assembly, an explanatory memorandum is attached to this note (see annex).

(Signed) Moumouni DJERMAKOYE
Ambassador
Permanent Representative of the Niger
to the United Nations
Chairman of the African Group

ANNEX

Explanatory memorandum

By including this item, especially sub-items (a) and (b), in the agenda of the forty-fifth session, the General Assembly will be able to better prepare the practical modalities of the final review and assessment of United Nations Programme of Action for African Economic Recovery and Development 1986-1990, which are due to take place during the forty-sixth session, in accordance with resolution 43/27. In this regard, I wish to inform you that, by its resolution CM/Res.1285 (LII), the Council of Ministers of the Organization of African Unity recommended that such assessment be carried out in the framework of an ad hoc plenary committee.

As for the "African Charter for Popular Participation in Development", it is a document for information whose circulation as official document of the General Assembly has already been requested by the Permanent Representative of the United Republic of Tanzania. It stands as an African contribution for a better understanding of certain concerns relating to the constraints of the critical economic situation of the African continent. If sub-item (c) concerning this issue is included in the agenda, it will allow the necessary exchange of views on those constraints.

The request for the inclusion of the above-mentioned common item does not deal with the final review and assessment of United Nations Programme of Action for African Economic Recovery and Development 1986-1990 which is due to take place during the forty-sixth session. Its purpose is simply to seize the opportunity of the forty-fifth session to work out the modalities of such final assessment. We do believe that these actions to be carried out during the forty-fifth and forty-sixth sessions of the General Assembly are of a very complementary nature.

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Forty-fifth session

REQUEST FOR THE INCLUSION OF AN ADDITIONAL ITEM IN THE AGENDA OF THE FORTY-FIFTH SESSION

CRITICAL ECONOMIC SITUATION IN AFRICA:

(a) UNITED NATIONS PROGRAMME OF ACTION FOR AFRICAN ECONOMIC RECOVERY AND DEVELOPMENT 1986-1990;

(b) REPORT OF THE UNITED NATIONS SECRETARY-GENERAL'S EXPERT GROUP ON AFRICAN COMMODITY PROBLEMS;

(c) AFRICAN CHARTER FOR POPULAR PARTICIPATION IN DEVELOPMENT AND TRANSFORMATION

Letter dated 29 August 1990 from the Permanent Representative of the Niger to the United Nations addressed to the Secretary-General

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(a) United Nations Programme of Action for African Economic Recovery and Development 1986-1990;

(b) Report of the United Nations Secretary-General's Expert Group on African Commodity Problems;

(c) African Charter for Popular Participation in Development and Transformation.

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* Reissued for technical reasons.

This request is being made in light of the various relevant resolutions of the General Assembly (43/27, 44/218 and 44/411) and of the Organization of African Unity (CM/Res.1285 (LII), CM/Res.1286 (LII) and CM/Res.1287 (LII)) concerning the aforesaid three sub-items. The African Group would like all these issues to be discussed by the General Assembly in plenary meeting as was done in the case of the mid-term review and appraisal of the United Nations Programme of Action for African Economic Recovery and Development.

In accordance with rule 20 of the rules of procedure of the Assembly, an explanatory memorandum is attached to this note (see annex).

(Signed) Moumouni DJERMAKOYE
Ambassador
Permanent Representative of the Niger
to the United Nations
Chairman of the African Group

ANNEX

Explanatory memorandum

By including this item, especially sub-items (a) and (b), in the agenda of the forty-fifth session, the General Assembly will be able to better prepare the practical modalities of the final review and assessment of United Nations Programme of Action for African Economic Recovery and Development 1986-1990, which are due to take place during the forty-sixth session, in accordance with resolution 43/27. In this regard, I wish to inform you that, by its resolution CM/Res.1285 (LII). the Council of Ministers of the Organization of African Unity recommended that such assessment be carried out in the framework of an ad hoc plenary committee.

As for the "African Charter for Popular Participation in Development", it is a document for information whose circulation as official document of the General Assembly has already been requested by the Permanent Representative of the United Republic of Tanzania. It stands as an African contribution for a better understanding of certain concerns relating to the constraints of the critical economic situation of the African continent. If sub-item (c) concerning this issue is included in the agenda, it will allow the necessary exchange of views on those constraints.

The request for the inclusion of the above-mentioned common item does not deal with the final review and assessment of United Nations Programme of Action for African Economic Recovery and Development 1986-1990 which is due to take place during the forty-sixth session. Its purpose is simply to seize the opportunity of the forty-fifth session to work out the modalities of such final assessment. We do believe that these actions to be carried out during the forty-fifth and forty-sixth sessions of the General Assembly are of a very complementary nature.

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17 September 1990
ENGLISH
ORIGINAL: ARABIC/ENGLISH

Forty-fifth session

REQUEST FOR THE INCLUSION OF AN ADDITIONAL ITEM IN THE AGENDA OF THE FORTY-FIFTH SESSION

IRAQI AGGRESSION AND THE CONTINUED OCCUPATION OF KUWAIT IN FLAGRANT VIOLATION OF SECURITY COUNCIL RESOLUTIONS

Letter dated 17 September 1990 from the Permanent Representative of Kuwait to the United Nations addressed to the Secretary-General

On instructions from my Government, I have the honour to request, in accordance with rule 15 of the rules of procedure of the General Assembly, the inclusion of an additional item, entitled "Iraqi aggression and the continued occupation of Kuwait in flagrant violation of Security Council resolutions", in the agenda of the forty-fifth session.

In accordance with rule 20 of the rules of procedure of the General Assembly, an explanatory memorandum concerning the request is attached hereto (annex).

(Signed) Mohammad A. ABULHASAN
Ambassador
Permanent Representative

ANNEX

Explanatory memorandum

1. The evil Iraqi aggression against Kuwait, on 2 August, stands as a dark page in the history of mankind. The international community, reacting promptly, unanimously condemned this flagrant violation of the Charter and norms of international behaviour. The Security Council, in its resolution 660 (1990), also demanded Iraq's immediate and unconditional withdrawal of the Iraqi forces from Kuwait.

2. In defiance of the international community, and contrary to its own public pronouncements, Iraq continued its military build up in Kuwait, occupied the territory and consolidated its forces on the southern Kuwaiti border. This was clearly and unequivocally met by the decision of the Security Council in its resolution 661 (1990) to impose a broad set of mandatory sanctions against Iraq.

3. In spite of the firm and unanimous demand of the international community to restore the situation to the status quo ante on 2 August, Iraq was bent on obliterating the identity of Kuwait by declaring its annexation. This illegal, unprecedented move against another Member State was condemned and declared null and void in Security Council resolution 662 (1990).

4. Wanting the world to accept its diktat to annexing Kuwait, the Iraqi régime ordered the closure of foreign embassies accredited to Kuwait, restricted the movement and contact of foreign diplomats with their nationals, and coercing them to relinquish their posts by severing utilities.

5. Relentless in keeping its hold on Kuwait, the Iraqi régime used third country nationals as human pawns. There was a unanimous outrage against such an unprecedented behaviour among States. The Security Council in its resolution 664 (1990) demanded that Iraq release all third country nationals.

6. In view of the refusal of Iraq to comply with its previous resolutions, the Security Council felt compelled to call upon Member States to enforce its decision to impose the sanctions by adopting resolution 665 (1990).

7. The unanimous outcry against the aggression by Iraq and its continued occupation of Kuwait necessitate the inclusion of the item "Iraqi aggression and the continued occupation of Kuwait in flagrant violation of Security Council resolutions" in the agenda of the forty-fifth session and its consideration in plenary meeting as a matter of priority.

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A/45/234
25 September 1990

ORIGINAL: ENGLISH

Forty-fifth session

REQUEST FOR THE INCLUSION OF AN ADDITIONAL ITEM IN THE AGENDA
OF THE FORTY-FIFTH SESSION

TECHNICAL ASSISTANCE TO HAITI

Letter dated 25 September 1990 from the Permanent Representative of Belize to the United Nations addressed to the Secretary-General

I have the honour to address Your Excellency, in my capacity as Chairman of the Latin American and Caribbean Group (GRULAC), to request, in accordance with rule 15 of the rules of procedure of the General Assembly, the inclusion of an additional item, entitled "Technical assistance to Haiti", in the agenda of the forty-fifth session of the General Assembly, to be considered as a priority and urgent item by the Assembly in plenary session.

In accordance with rule 20 of the rules of procedure of the General Assembly, an explanatory memorandum and resolution concerning the request are attached hereto.

(Signed) Carl L. B. ROGERS
Ambassador
Permanent Representative

ANNEX

Explanatory memorandum

1. The Head of the Provisional Government of Haiti, Mrs. Ertha Pascal-Trouillot, has called upon the United Nations to support the will and the determination of the Haitian people in their quest for the democratic way of life.

2. In her letters to the Secretary-General, dated 23 June 1990 (A/44/965, annex), 9 August 1990 (A/44/973, annex) and 14 September 1990 (A/44/979, annex), the President of Haiti requests assistance in the observation and verification of the electoral process and assistance in drawing up security plans and their implementation. Her specific requests are:

(a) A permanent nucleus of some 50 observers who would arrive in Haiti prior to voter registration and leave only after the elections;

(b) Reinforcements at the time of elections and, if possible, of voter registration, bringing the total to a few hundred observers. Co-ordination with the Organization of American States is envisaged;

(c) Assistance to the Co-ordinating Committee for the security of the elections, to be provided by two or three advisers;

(d) Observation of the implementation of the electoral security plans by specialized staff, that is, by observers, the number of whom remains to be determined, with solid experience in the public order field.

3. The draft resolution contained in document A/44/L.67, which emanated from Haiti's request for assistance to ensure free, fair and credible elections in the Republic of Haiti in support for the desire of the people of Haiti to decide their own destiny, was circulated during the forty-fourth session.

4. Mindful of the time-frame for the registration process, which begins on 5 October 1990, the elections scheduled for 16 December and the need to provide assistance to the Haitian Government, it is imperative that the General Assembly consider the attached draft resolution as a matter of priority.

APPENDIX

Assistance to Haiti

The General Assembly,

Taking note of the letters dated 23 June 1990 1/ and 9 August 1990 2/ from the President of the Provisional Government of the Republic of Haiti to the Secretary-General, in which the President requested assistance from the United Nations in order to achieve the peaceful and efficient development of the coming electoral process,

Reaffirming the sovereign right of the people of Haiti to choose and participate freely in the determination of their own destiny without any external interference,

Aware of the efforts of the people of Haiti to consolidate their democratic institutions in the face of the potential for destabilization,

1. Requests the Secretary-General, in co-operation with regional organizations and Member States, to provide the broadest possible support to the Government of Haiti in meeting, to the extent possible, the following requests:

(a) A nucleus of some 50 observers that would arrive in Haiti prior to voter registration and would leave only after the elections;

(b) Reinforcement of the nucleus at the time of elections and voter registration, bringing the total to a few hundred observers;

(c) Assistance to the Co-ordinating Committee for the security of the elections, to be provided by two or three advisers;

(d) Observation of the implementation of the electoral security plans by specialized staff, that is, by observers, the number of whom remains to be determined, with solid experience in the public order field;

2. Urges the international community and relevant international organizations to increase their technical, economic and financial co-operation with Haiti, in order to support Haiti's economic and social development efforts;

3. Requests the Secretary-General to submit to it a report on the implementation of the present resolution.

1/ A/44/965, annex.

2/ A/44/973, annex.

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General Assembly

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A/45/235
12 October 1990

ORIGINAL: ENGLISH

Forty-fifth session

REQUEST FOR THE INCLUSION OF AN ITEM IN THE AGENDA OF THE FORTY-FIFTH SESSION

PROHIBITION OF THE DEVELOPMENT AND MANUFACTURE OF NEW TYPES OF WEAPONS OF MASS DESTRUCTION AND NEW SYSTEMS OF SUCH WEAPONS: REPORT OF THE CONFERENCE ON DISARMAMENT

Note by the Secretary-General

By its resolution 43/72 of 7 December 1988, the General Assembly decided to include in the provisional agenda of its forty-fifth session the item entitled "Prohibition of the development and manufacture of new types of weapons of mass destruction and new systems of such weapons: report of the Conference on Disarmament". However, owing to a technical error, the item was omitted from the provisional agenda of the forty-fifth session contained in document A/45/150.

It is accordingly proposed that the item be included in the agenda of the current session.

It is further proposed that the item be allocated to the First Committee.

90-25994 1923e (E)

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A/45/236
6 November 1990
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Forty-fifth session

REQUEST FOR THE INCLUSION OF AN ADDITIONAL ITEM IN THE AGENDA OF THE FORTY-FIFTH SESSION

UNITED STATES MILITARY CONCENTRATIONS IN THE GULF REGION: THREAT TO ARAB AND INTERNATIONAL PEACE AND SECURITY

Letter dated 5 November 1990 from the Permanent Representative of Iraq to the United Nations addressed to the Secretary-General

On instructions from my Government, I have the honour to refer to rule 15 of the rules of procedure of the General Assembly and to request, under that rule, the inclusion of an additional item in the agenda of the current forty-fifth session of the Assembly, to be entitled "United States military concentrations in the Gulf region: threats to Arab and international peace and security".

I also transmit herewith an explanatory memorandum detailing the reasons for the inclusion of this new agenda item, in accordance with rule 20 of the rules of procedure.

(Signed) Abdul Amir A. AL-ANBARI
Ambassador
Permanent Representative

ANNEX

Explanatory memorandum

1. The Government of the United States of America has since 7 August 1990 been engaged in an unprecedented build-up of enormous military force in the Arabian Peninsula and the waters of the Arabian Gulf.

2. These forces now amount to some 300,000 men. They are equipped with the most modern weapons and military hardware, consisting of aircraft carriers, aircraft, missiles and other weapons of mass destruction, including nuclear-powered devices, the presence of which exposes the region to the hazards of nuclear explosions and radiation.

3. This unprecedentedly high concentration of military forces by the United States, as well as the quantity of weapons and lethal equipment and the American Government's persistence in dispatching a number of additional forces which may amount to over 100,000, together with more weapons and equipment, all serve to confirm that the forces' objectives are offensive rather than defensive. These facts, taken together with the other elements of American policy towards the region, constitute a direct danger and a manifest threat to Arab and international peace and security.

4. The statements made by American officials since the beginning of the crisis in the Gulf indicate their underlying aggressive intentions against Iraq and unwillingness to consider any possibility of reaching a peaceful, just and durable solution of both the Gulf crisis and the other delicate problems affecting the region, which are all inextricably linked. First and foremost among these problems is the Israeli entity's occupation of Arab territories in Palestine, Lebanon and Syria.

5. Among the most noteworthy statements are the refusals to negotiate which have been and continue to be voiced by United States President George Bush and his direct threats to attack Iraq if that country does not announce its complete capitulation to American conditions. We refer to the following statements by President Bush during his election campaign in San Francisco on 28 October 1990: "We have a lot of troops there, they are well trained and highly motivated. That alone is sending a strong message to Saddam Hussein." On the same day, in another California city (Los Angeles), American Secretary of State Baker spoke in extremely violent terms against Iraq and its people during a meeting of the World Affairs Council. He said that there were limits to patience and that the United States would definitely not rule out the use of force against Iraq.

6. There are hundreds of other violent statements. Possibly the most notable were the statements made in Saudi Arabia by General Dugan, the American Air Force Chief of Staff, who referred to a need for co-operation and co-ordination with the Israeli entity in any attack on Iraq. These statements were published in The Washington Post on 16 September, as well as in other newspapers and news agency reports. The statement was also reflected in a document of the Security Council (S/21805) on 20 September 1990.

7. These statements and the decision to dismiss the General who made them confirm that the American Administration had from the outset decided to use force against Iraq, whether on the grounds of defence against a supposed attack on Saudi territory, of collective self-defence or in order to implement the resolutions of the Security Council.

8. The United States aggressive escalation against Iraq is being conducted in isolation from the Security Council resolutions and from the international community's desire to avoid war. The intention is to present the international community with a fait accompli, as occurred when the United States used force to impose the maritime embargo against Iraq before the Security Council had adopted any resolution.

9. The American plan revealed by General Dugan involves an intensive air bombardment of downtown Baghdad and the liquidation of the President of the Republic and members of his family. The General not only intended to bomb the city, with its civilian population, but also asked strategists to determine and target for destruction what is unique in Iraqi civilization and considered by Iraqis to be of great value.

10. We are witnessing a surge in hostile statements against Iraq, in which the highest-ranking American officials declare that the objectives of the United States military presence in the Gulf region are to apply and enforce the boycott against Iraq. This in itself is an act of aggression because it runs counter to the purposes and principles of the Charter of the United Nations and is not associated with any Security Council resolution relating to the Gulf crisis.

11. The United States military forces are imposing a comprehensive sea, land and air embargo against Iraq in violation of the principles of the United Nations, of international law and even of pertinent Security Council resolutions. The starvation embargo against the people of Iraq is an inhumane, uncouth and vexatious act which deprives the Iraqi people of the simplest basic human right, i.e. the right to life. It is children, women and the elderly who make up the population groups most exposed to harm as a result of this embargo, in violation of covenants on human rights and the Geneva Conventions of 1949.

12. Iraqi commercial vessels are subjected on a daily basis to persistent violations which resemble acts of piracy by the American forces and their allies in the Arabian Gulf and on the high seas. Every aspect of the embargo thus constitutes a further element of the American military aggression against Iraq and the Arab nation.

13. The United States military presence in the region is associated with a rigid American policy that rejects any attempt made to reach a peaceful solution. The United States of America lays down conditions which it deliberately presents as humiliating and capitulatory for Iraq, and it does so in order to prepare the way for the destruction of its economy and the elimination of its power to defend itself so as to make the Arab nation easy prey to the expansionist ambitions of the Israeli entity. The United States of America has exploited the new international situation in its own interest and has imposed, through the United Nations Security Council, the adoption of unjust and iniquitous resolutions against Iraq. It has

also brought great pressure to bear on many countries of the world including the countries of the Arabian Gulf and oil importing countries, in order to compel them to deploy forces for the blockade of Iraq or to contribute enormous sums of money to support this aggressive military presence. The frantic call for the imposition of humiliating conditions on Iraq and its people constitutes one more element of the aggression.

14. The United States of America suppresses any attempt made for peace in its infancy, regardless of its source. The American President himself maintains contacts, by telephone and otherwise, sends envoys to other countries and uses all possible means to stop any such initiative, even levelling at its proponents accusations that are unbecoming for a Head of State. This was clear in the United States reaction to the statements made by one of the Saudi leaders on 21 October 1990, in which he referred to certain Arab traditions that might help in the achievement of a peaceful inter-Arab settlement of the crisis. King Fahd then made an announcement on 24 October in which he forbade officials in Saudi Arabia to make any statement calling for a political settlement, and the President of the United States thanked King Fahd for making that announcement. The statements of the American President and his Secretary of State to which we have referred in paragraph 5 of this memorandum were made at a time when the world was encouraging the second visit to Iraq, on 28 October, of the envoy of the Soviet President, and while the Soviet and French Presidents were meeting to discuss the Gulf crisis and the possibility of reaching a peaceful solution. Such conduct on the part of the United States States can only indicate an additional element in the aggression against Iraq and the Arab nation.

15. The United States of America is waging a disinformation campaign against Iraq and its people in which it is employing all of its material and publicistic capacities, particularly the information media and public relations companies specializing in the conduct of information campaigns and psychological warfare. This campaign is giving circulation to claims, lies and allegations from parties which are biased and lacking in independence and which level against Iraq and its people accusations that are unfounded, uncorroborated, not susceptible to any proof or logic and to which even fantasy could not lend credence. By means of this campaign, it seeks to mar Iraq's reputation, to create a psychological atmosphere against it and to prepare American and world public opinion to accept the acts of aggression that the United States is planning against Iraq and the Arab nation.

16. The United States of America has thwarted all the peace initiatives in whose preparation and elaboration many Arab and world leaders have attempted to exercise their good offices so as to advance the process towards a comprehensive peace in the entire region. Reference can be made to the efforts made by His Majesty King Hussein of Jordan, by Mr. Ali Abdullah Saleh, President of Yemen, and by the leaders of the Arab Maghreb countries, as well as to the Soviet efforts being made by the envoy of Soviet President Gorbachev, Mr. Primakov, and to the positions adopted by France.

17. The United States of America has also rejected all of the initiatives proposed by Iraq with a view to reaching a peaceful and just solution, most prominently the initiative proposed by the President of the Republic of Iraq, Mr. Saddam Hussein, on 12 August 1990. That initiative set forth workable and peaceful principles for the solution of all the interconnected problems of the region and for the

implementation, without favour and without the introduction of double standards, of all the relevant Security Council resolutions so as to bring the region to the threshold of a real state of peace that might for ever banish the spectre of war and allow an opportunity, so long awaited over many decades, to ensure the well-being of the region and its peoples.

18. Iraq had already proposed a workable peace initiative in April 1990, in which it called for the elimination of all weapons of mass destruction in the region. Iraq is prepared to destroy its chemical weapons if Israel destroys its nuclear and chemical weapons and its other weapons of mass destruction.

19. Iraq has also proposed numerous initiatives calling upon the United States and its allies to give a pledge of non-aggression against Iraq so that the matter of foreign citizens in Iraq may be addressed. The United States, however, flatly and inexorably rejected all these initiatives, thereby confirming that it is determined to carry out its aggressive scheme to move against Iraq and the Arab nation. One of the most salient indications of this is, as we have stated in paragraph 1 of this memorandum, the speed with which United States forces were sent to thwart any Arab solution that might have emerged in the first days of the crisis and which was associated with Iraq's announcement of its readiness to withdraw and its actually beginning to do so at that time. The arrival of the United States forces, however, thwarted those peace initiatives and opened the way for the implementation of the United States-Zionist scheme to strike against Iraq and the Arab nation and to create a situation of mass destruction with dire and inestimable consequences for mankind for many years into the future.

20. The abandonment of the American scheme and the invocation of peace remain a humanitarian duty that is in keeping with all the purposes and principles of the Charter of the United Nations, with international law and with the ideals and values of humanity and of civilization. Accordingly, the inclusion of this important matter as an item in the agenda of the General Assembly at this session is an important and exceptional issue that requires the support and backing of all States that cherish peace.

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Forty-fifth session

REQUEST FOR THE INCLUSION OF AN ADDITIONAL ITEM IN THE AGENDA
OF THE FORTY-FIFTH SESSION

UNITED STATES MILITARY CONCENTRATIONS IN THE ARABIAN GULF REGION:
THREATS TO ARAB AND INTERNATIONAL PEACE AND SECURITY

Letter dated 5 November 1990 from the Permanent Representative of
Iraq to the United Nations addressed to the Secretary-General

Corrigendum

The title of the proposed item should read

"United States military concentrations in the Arabian Gulf region:
threats to Arab and international peace and security"

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19 November 1990

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Forty-fifth session

REQUEST FOR THE INCLUSION OF AN ADDITIONAL SUB-ITEM IN THE AGENDA OF THE FORTY-FIFTH SESSION

ELECTIONS TO FILL VACANCIES IN SUBSIDIARY ORGANS: ELECTION OF A MEMBER OF THE GOVERNING COUNCIL OF THE UNITED NATIONS ENVIRONMENT PROGRAMME

Note by the Secretary-General

By letter dated 3 October 1990 (A/45/567), the Federal Minister for Foreign Affairs of the Federal Republic of Germany informed the Secretary-General that through the accession of the German Democratic Republic to the Federal Republic of Germany with effect from 3 October 1990, the two German States had united to form one sovereign State.

In consequence, the seat that had been occupied by the German Democratic Republic in the Governing Council of the United Nations Environment Programme became vacant as at 3 October 1990.

The General Assembly will therefore be required at its forty-fifth session to elect a member of the Governing Council of the United Nations Environment Programme for the unexpired portion of the term of office of the German Democratic Republic, that is, until 31 December 1993. Accordingly, it will be necessary to include in the provisional agenda of the forty-fifth session under item 16, entitled "Elections to fill vacancies in subsidiary organs", an additional sub-item entitled "Election of a member of the Governing Council of the United Nations Environment Programme".

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Forty-fifth session

REQUEST FOR THE INCLUSION OF AN ADDITIONAL SUB-ITEM IN THE AGENDA OF THE FORTY-FIFTH SESSION

APPOINTMENTS TO FILL VACANCIES IN SUBSIDIARY ORGANS: APPOINTMENT OF A MEMBER OF THE CONSULTATIVE COMMITTEE ON THE UNITED NATIONS DEVELOPMENT FUND FOR WOMEN

Note by the Secretary-General

By letter dated 3 October 1990 (A/45/567), the Federal Minister for Foreign Affairs of the Federal Republic of Germany informed the Secretary-General that through the accession of the German Democratic Republic to the Federal Republic of Germany with effect from 3 October 1990, the two German States had united to form one sovereign State.

In consequence, the seat that had been occupied by the German Democratic Republic in the Consultative Committee on the United Nations Development Fund for Women became vacant as at 3 October 1990.

The General Assembly will therefore be required at its forty-fifth session to take note of the appointment by its President of a member to the Consultative Committee on the United Nations Development Fund for Women for the unexpired portion of the term of office of the German Democratic Republic, that is until 31 December 1991. Accordingly, it will be necessary to include in the provisional agenda of the forty-fifth session under item 17, entitled "Appointments to fill vacancies in subsidiary organs", an additional sub-item entitled "Appointment of a member of the Consultative Committee on the United Nations Development Fund for Women".

90-31396 1987g (E)

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NATIONS

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A/45/239
19 December 1990

ORIGINAL: ENGLISH

Forty-fifth session

REQUEST FOR THE INCLUSION OF AN ADDITIONAL SUB-ITEM IN THE AGENDA OF THE FORTY-FIFTH SESSION

ELECTIONS TO FILL VACANCIES IN SUBSIDIARY ORGANS AND OTHER ELECTIONS: ELECTION OF THE UNITED NATIONS HIGH COMMISSIONER FOR REFUGEES

Note by the Secretary-General

1. By its resolution 42/108 of 7 December 1987, the General Assembly decided to continue the Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees for a further period of five years from 1 January 1989.

2. By its decision 44/312 of 20 November 1989, the General Assembly, on the proposal of the Secretary-General (A/44/748), elected Mr. Thorvald Stoltenberg as United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees for a four-year term of office beginning on 1 January 1990.

3. On 2 November 1990, the Secretary-General accepted with regret the decision of Mr. Thorvald Stoltenberg to resign with immediate effect from the post of United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees.

4. In light of the foregoing, the General Assembly is requested to include in the agenda of its forty-fifth session, under item 16 (Elections to fill vacancies in subsidiary organs), a new sub-item entitled "Election of the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees", and also to amend the title of agenda item 16 to read "Elections to fill vacancies in subsidiary organs and other elections".

5. In conformity with the procedure established by paragraph 13 of the statute of the Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees, the Secretary-General proposes to the General Assembly that it elect Mrs. Sadako Ogata (Japan) as United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees for a period of three years beginning on 1 January 1991.

90-36612 1961c (E)